Inch Cape
OFFSHORE LIMITED

Inch Cape Offshore Transmission Works

Additional Landfall Works
Marine Licence Application Report

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

Acronym	Term
AMSC	Approval of Matters Specified in Conditions
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ELC	East Lothian Council
EMF	Electromagnetic field
ES	Environmental Statement
HRA	Habitats Regulation Appraisal
ICOL	Inch Cape Offshore Limited
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
OfTW	Offshore Transmission Works
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PPP	Planning Permission in Principle
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UTM30N	Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 30 Northern Hemisphere
VOR	Valued Ornithological Receptor
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Glossary

Defined Term	Meaning
The 2010 Act	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.
The 2013 Application	The Environmental Statement, HRA Report and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 1st July 2013 to construct and operate an offshore generating station and transmission works.
The 2018 Application	The EIA Report, HRA Report and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 15 August 2018 to construct and operate an offshore generating station and transmission works.
Development	The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm (the Wind Farm) and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) being developed by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL).
Development Area	The area for the Wind Farm, within which all Wind Turbine Generators, inter-array cables, interconnector cables, offshore substation platform(s) and the initial part of the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works must be sited. As stipulated in the Crown Estate agreement for lease.
Inch Cape Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI)	Components of the Development which are permitted by the OfTI Marine Licence (MS-00010314).
Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm/ Wind Farm	A component of the Development, comprising wind turbines and their foundations and substructures, and inter-array cables.
Offshore Export Cables	The subsea, buried or protected electricity cables running from the offshore wind farm substation to the landfall and transmitting the electricity generated to the onshore cables for transmission onwards to the onshore substation and the electrical grid connection.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor/ Export Cable Corridor	The area within which the Offshore Export Cables will be laid from the OSP and up to Mean High Water Springs.
Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)	The Offshore Export Cable and OSPs. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.

Defined Term	Meaning
Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW)	Onshore transmission works associated with the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm comprising the construction, operation and decommissioning of an onshore substation, electricity cables and associated infrastructure required to export electricity from the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm to the National Electricity Transmission System.
The Wind Farm	The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm.

Executive Summary

Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) are applying for a marine licence under Part 4 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 ("the 2010 Act"). The marine licence is required for the proposed seawall and revetment works and East Lothian Council (ELC) Outfall Diversion (the 'Additional Landfall Works') to facilitate the Offshore Export Cables installation for the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm.

A Screening Request under the 2017 Marine Works Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations was made to the Scottish Ministers on the 26 January 2023. A Screening Opinion was provided by Scottish Ministers on 24 March 2023. The Screening Opinion concluded that the Scottish Ministers were of the view that the work proposed was not an EIA project under the 2017 Marine Works EIA Regulations, therefore, an EIA is not required to be carried out in respect of the Additional Landfall Works.

The Additional Landfall Works are relatively small scale, temporary and will take place within the existing consented Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable Corridor. Based on the consideration of effects on all potential environmental receptors, it can be concluded that the Additional Landfall Works will not result in any potential significant effects, and that no adverse effects on site integrity will arise on any European site.

The Additional Landfall Works require Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) under The Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 ("the Regulations"). ICOL has consulted with all required parties in line with the Regulations at a PAC event in Prestonpans on 6 April 2023, and a PAC Schedule and supporting PAC Report have been submitted alongside this marine licence application.

Additional community consultation has also been undertaken on 4 April 2023 at Port Seaton and a Statement of Community Consultation prepared (Appendix B).

This document has been prepared by competent experts (The Natural Power Consultants) to provide the supporting information to inform the marine licence application.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1 The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm (the Wind Farm) and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW), hereafter referred to as the Development, is being developed by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) (see Figure 1.1).

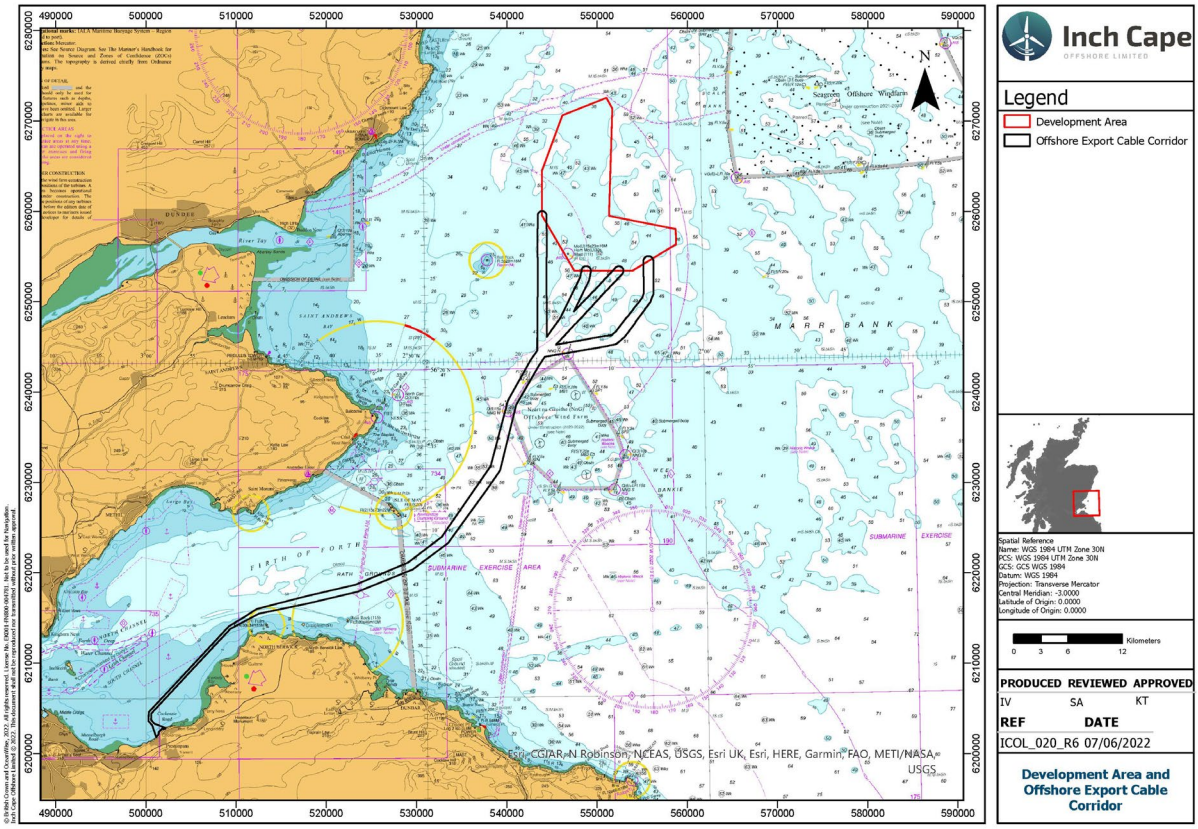

Figure 1.1: Inch Cape Offshore Development Area and Current Offshore Export Cable Corridor

2 In 2014, the Scottish Ministers granted ICOL Section 36 and marine licence consents, pursuant to the 2013 Application, for the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm and a marine licence for the construction and operation of offshore transmission works[1]. The licences granted to ICOL in 2014 (along with those for other Forth and Tay projects, Seagreen Alpha and Bravo and Neart na Gaoithe) were subject to a petition for judicial review in early 2015. The decision was upheld following legal challenge in November 2017.

3 ICOL subsequently submitted the 2018 Application with a revised design that would allow the development of a project that could utilise progressions in technology since the 2014 consent.

[1] In 2014, the Scottish Ministers granted ICOL Section 36 and Marine Licence consents for the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm and a marine licence for the construction and operation of offshore transmission works (for up to six export cables).

Section 36[2] and marine licence Consents for the revised design), were granted by Scottish Ministers in 2019.

4 In 2019 a revised[3] Marine Licence (06782/19/0) (dated 17 June 2019) was granted for the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI) connecting the landfall location, near Cockenzie, East Lothian, and the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm which is located approximately 15 - 22 km off the Angus coastline, to the east of the Firth of Tay. A varied Marine Licence (MS-00010314) (dated 22 August 2023) was granted to allow for changes to temporary and permanent deposit quantities and revision of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor Coordinates to include the intended Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) location.

1.2 Intention to Apply for a New Marine Licence

5 ICOL is applying for a marine licence for additional works relating to the landfall cable installation. Following further site investigations and engineering design considerations for the installation of the Offshore Export Cables, it has been determined that sections of the existing sea defence wall at Cockenzie are required to be temporarily removed and then reinstated on completion of the cable installation. In addition, an existing East Lothian Council (ELC) outfall pipe needs to be diverted to facilitate the installation of the Offshore Export Cables. These proposed works together comprise the 'Additional Landfall Works' and will occur within the 'Additional Landfall Works Area' (see Figure 1.2 and Table 1.1).

6 A Screening Request was submitted to MD-LOT under the 2017 Marine Works EIA Regulations for the Additional Landfall Works and a Screening Opinion was provided by Scottish Ministers on 24 March 2023. This concluded that the Scottish Ministers were of the view that the works proposed were not an EIA project under the 2017 Marine Works EIA Regulations, therefore, an EIA was not required to be carried out in respect of this application.

7 Temporary flood defences will be required to ensure sea defences are maintained. Temporary flood defences may be in the form of a temporary intertidal cofferdam, for which a separate marine licence is being applied for, and/or a landward temporary flood defence which will be covered by the onshore planning consent application.

[2] Since the consent for the revised design was received, ICOL has successfully sought two variations to the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm Section 36 Consent and Marine Licence 06781/19/0. A separate variation application for these consents, to optimise wind farm efficiency and enable utilisation of the best available technological solution, was submitted to Marine Directorate Licensing and Operations Team (MD-LOT) and was granted consent in June 2023 (MS-00010140).

[3] In 2018, ICOL submitted a new application with a revised Wind Farm design, with the revised offshore transmission licence providing an option of four export corridors from the wind farm boundary, but only allowing for up to two export cables.

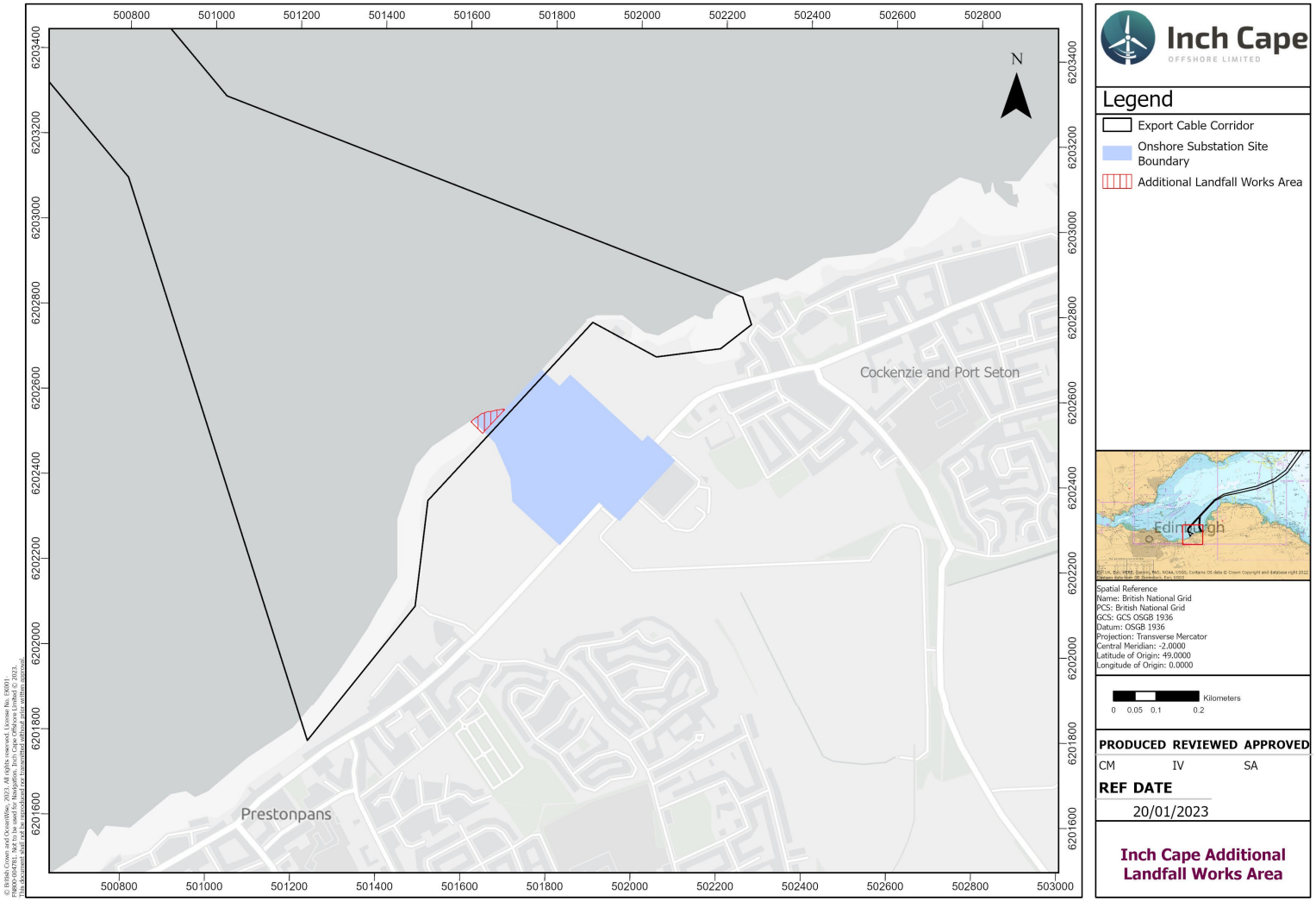

Figure 1.2: Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm Additional Landfall Works Area

Table 1.1: Additional Landfall Works Area Coordinates

Latitude (Degrees, minutes, decimal minutes)	Longitude (Degrees, minutes, decimal minutes)	UTM30N X (Metres)	UTM30N Y (Metres)
55° 58.074' N	2° 58.518' W	501541.824	6202507.445
55° 58.079' N	2° 58.510' W	501549.810	6202516.240
55° 58.084' N	2° 58.500' W	501560.044	6202525.593
55° 58.086' N	2° 58.494' W	501565.972	6202529.268
55° 58.086' N	2° 58.539' W	501520.074	6202528.588
55° 58.086' N	2° 58.540' W	501519.033	6202529.585
55° 58.087' N	2° 58.487' W	501574.274	6202530.940
55° 58.089' N	2° 58.532' W	501526.886	6202534.637
55° 58.089' N	2° 58.531' W	501527.988	6202535.300
55° 58.090' N	2° 58.530' W	501528.764	6202536.164
55° 58.090' N	2° 58.529' W	501530.302	6202537.419
55° 58.091' N	2° 58.528' W	501531.558	6202538.159
55° 58.091' N	2° 58.527' W	501532.425	6202538.867
55° 58.091' N	2° 58.526' W	501533.769	6202539.337
55° 58.092' N	2° 58.523' W	501537.039	6202541.384
55° 58.096' N	2° 58.515' W	501544.398	6202547.691
55° 58.096' N	2° 58.514' W	501545.740	6202548.260
55° 58.096' N	2° 58.513' W	501547.284	6202548.683
55° 58.096' N	2° 58.512' W	501548.133	6202548.745
55° 58.097' N	2° 58.507' W	501553.204	6202550.769
55° 58.099' N	2° 58.501' W	501559.524	6202552.860
55° 58.099' N	2° 58.500' W	501560.820	6202553.129
55° 58.099' N	2° 58.493' W	501567.400	6202553.446
55° 58.099' N	2° 58.491' W	501570.159	6202553.864
55° 58.101' N	2° 58.481' W	501580.662	6202557.166
55° 58.101' N	2° 58.479' W	501582.162	6202557.188
55° 58.101' N	2° 58.478' W	501583.663	6202557.110
55° 58.101' N	2° 58.476' W	501585.709	6202557.389
55° 58.102' N	2° 58.463' W	501599.096	6202558.283
55° 58.102' N	2° 58.466' W	501595.780	6202559.385
55° 58.102' N	2° 58.464' W	501597.580	6202559.411
55° 58.102' N	2° 58.462' W	501599.917	6202559.219

8 Under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, a marine licence is required if a person or organisation intends to carry out marine construction works in the Scottish marine area, seaward of Mean High-Water Springs (MHWS). Therefore, ICOL intends to apply for a new marine licence under Part 4 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 ("the 2010 Act") for the Additional Landfall Works.

9 The Additional Landfall Works require PAC under The Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 ("the Regulations"). ICOL has consulted with all required parties in line with the Regulations (see PAC Schedule and supplementary PAC Report submitted as part of this marine license application).

10 Approvals for the works above MLWS are also being sought separately from East Lothian Council (ELC) as the relevant planning authority. An Approval of Matters Specified in Conditions (AMSC) application pursuant to Condition 1 of Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) (18/00189/PPM)), renewed through PPP (21/01474/PPM) is scheduled for submission to ELC by mid-January 2024 and the determination is expected by mid-August 2024.

1.3 Scope of this Document

11 This document has been produced to provide the supporting information to inform the marine licence application, and contains the following:

- Description of Additional Landfall Works (Section 2);
- Consultation (Section 3);
- Review of Environmental Effects (Section 4);
- Further Technical Considerations (Section 5); and
- Summary and Conclusions (Section 6).

12 The Additional Landfall Works have been considered against whether they could result in significant effects on physical, biological, and human receptors.

2 Description of the Additional Landfall Works

2.1 ELC Outfall Diversion

13 Prior to construction of the Offshore Export Cable trenches (works under the existing Marine Licence MS-00010314), it is necessary to first divert the existing ELC outfall to clear the cable route. It is proposed that a new short sea outfall can be installed parallel to the existing Scottish Water Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) to the west of the landfall location and its flows diverted so that the existing outfall can be removed. The new outfall will provide the same performance as the existing and be constructed from pre-cast concrete for durability, providing a functional life of about 50 years. The outfall diversion works will be completed intertidally and require foreshore access by conventional plant such as excavators and dumpers.

Figure 2.1: Existing ELC Outfall

14 The line of the outfall will be relocated onshore and a new chamber with silt trap/oil separator (as needed) will be installed to intercept the flows and allow the existing outfall to be removed. During this stage it may be necessary to use a flexible pipe to over pump the discharge to the sea: water could be discharged directly to sea, passed through a separator first, or discharged on the land and allowed to filter into the sea at the same destination as the existing outfall. The new outfall will be installed in a trench extending seaward from the sea defence wall to the same distance as the existing outfall (approximately 35 m in front of the sea defence wall).

15 The outfall crossing coincides with the western end of the rock revetment and concrete sea defence wall. To install the outfall, it will be necessary to excavate a trench through the revetment and there is a risk that the actual breakout may widen and a section of the western end of the sea defence wall may need to be temporarily taken down. The aim would be to limit this to 7 m, to coincide with the original wall jointing (panels) and allow a robust rebuild.

16 Current work proposals are to install temporary onshore and/or offshore flood defences to maintain the current sea wall height and sea defence for the site during the periods when the sections of the sea defence wall are removed. The temporary flood defences are intended to preserve the same

level of protection provided by the sea wall and to protect the work site from damage during storm conditions.

17 The new outfall is anticipated to be a 1200 mm diameter concrete pipe to match the existing outfall. The preferred option includes placing the pipe directly into a shallow trench in the seabed and backfilling with mass concrete/rock armour, in keeping with the original outfall construction. Alternatively, a precast concrete trough unit could be used (1.8 m x 1.8 m), placed into a trench in the seabed. The pipe would be installed into the precast trough unit and then backfilled with concrete. The displaced seabed materials and rock armour from trenching will be stored onshore, within the Contractor's designated working area, and then re-used to reinstate the beach profile so that the outfall is blended in.

18 The new outfall will be secured to the seabed to prevent uplift or displacement using drilled and grouted stainless-steel rods that connect to saddles (steel loops placed around the pipe allowing external restraint), on the pipe.

19 After the new ELC outfall is installed, the existing outfall will be removed. The outfall comprises sections of concrete pipe within a bulk concrete surround. Breakout and removal is expected to consist of saw-cuts, or stitch-drilling, to divide the outfall into manageable sections which would then be lifted and removed from the foreshore for waste processing onshore. The “trench” left behind from the outfall removal would be filled with natural seabed materials reused from other works on the foreshore. Concrete breakout of the outfall is anticipated to be a relatively short activity completed in one to two weeks depending on tidal windows.

20 Consultation has been undertaken with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in relation to the ELC outfall. SEPA has confirmed that the ownership of the outfall lies with ELC. SEPA is content that the discharge permissions and limits lie with ELC. Therefore, no discharge licence is required from SEPA for the works and discussions on formal requirements are ongoing with ELC.

2.2 Sea Defence Wall & Rock Revetment

21 The sea defence wall at the landfall section is constructed of reinforced concrete and comprises a series of panels around 7m long. It is approximately 50 m in length, 15 m of which is supported by a buried steel sheet-pile wall above MHWS, and the remaining 35 m is supported on the rock armour revetment at the western end of the Additional Landfall Works Area.

Figure 2.2 Sea Defence Wall at the Landfall Section

22 The sequencing and temporary works for this construction stage are important to maintain the flood defence function when the cable containment passes the defence wall.

23 Based on the width of the Offshore Export Cable containment troughs / U-Ducts, and the original wall construction panels of approximately 7 m, it is anticipated that three panels up to 7 m wide (at approximately 20 m centres) will be broken down to allow the cable containment and ELC diversion to cross through the sea defences. These will be replaced with two precast letterboxes at the Offshore Export Cable penetration locations and a standard wall section at the ELC outfall diversion (as described in Section 2.1). As a result of the cable setting out requirements, one of these panels will be where the sea wall is supported by the buried steel sheet-pile wall and the other will be where it is supported by the revetment.

24 For the first of the Offshore Export Cables , where the crossing coincides with the buried steel sheet-pile wall, it will be necessary to break out the concrete in front of the wall and cut a window through the steel piles. Concrete breakout will either be completed intertidally from the landward side of the wall or from the seaward side within a temporary cofferdam (which is subject to a separate marine licence).

25 For the second of the Offshore Export Cables, where the crossing coincides with the rock revetment and concrete sea defence wall, it will be necessary to break out the sea wall and excavate a trench through the revetment. Whilst the works will target a 7 m wide panel through the defences, as noted above, there is a risk that the actual breakout may widen to around 10 m (as described in Section 2.1). This could mean that during this stage in construction the remaining western end of the sea defence wall is around 10 m in length. Care will be taken to prop and support this section, but the condition of the wall is poor, and it may be necessary for the Contractor, to eliminate safety hazards on site, to remove this residual section of wall.

26 Equipment required for the removal of the panels is expected to consist of saw-cuts, or stitch-drilling, to either side to control the extent of the section being removed. The bulk of the concrete would then be broken out using mechanical breakers, collected, and lifted by an excavator from the foreshore

for waste handling. It is anticipated that concrete removal activities would be in line with Health, Safety and Environmental good practice and include mitigation measures to reduce harm and nuisance (e.g., robot breakers, low-vibration, noise shields, and dust suppressors). Removal of the sea defence wall panels is anticipated to be a relatively short activity completed in one to two weeks per panel.

27 See Figure 2.3 for an indicative sketch of the cables and proposed Additional Landfall Works and Table 2.1 for the Key Parameters. Please note that the programme sequence in the Key Parameters Table 2.1, are subject to change.

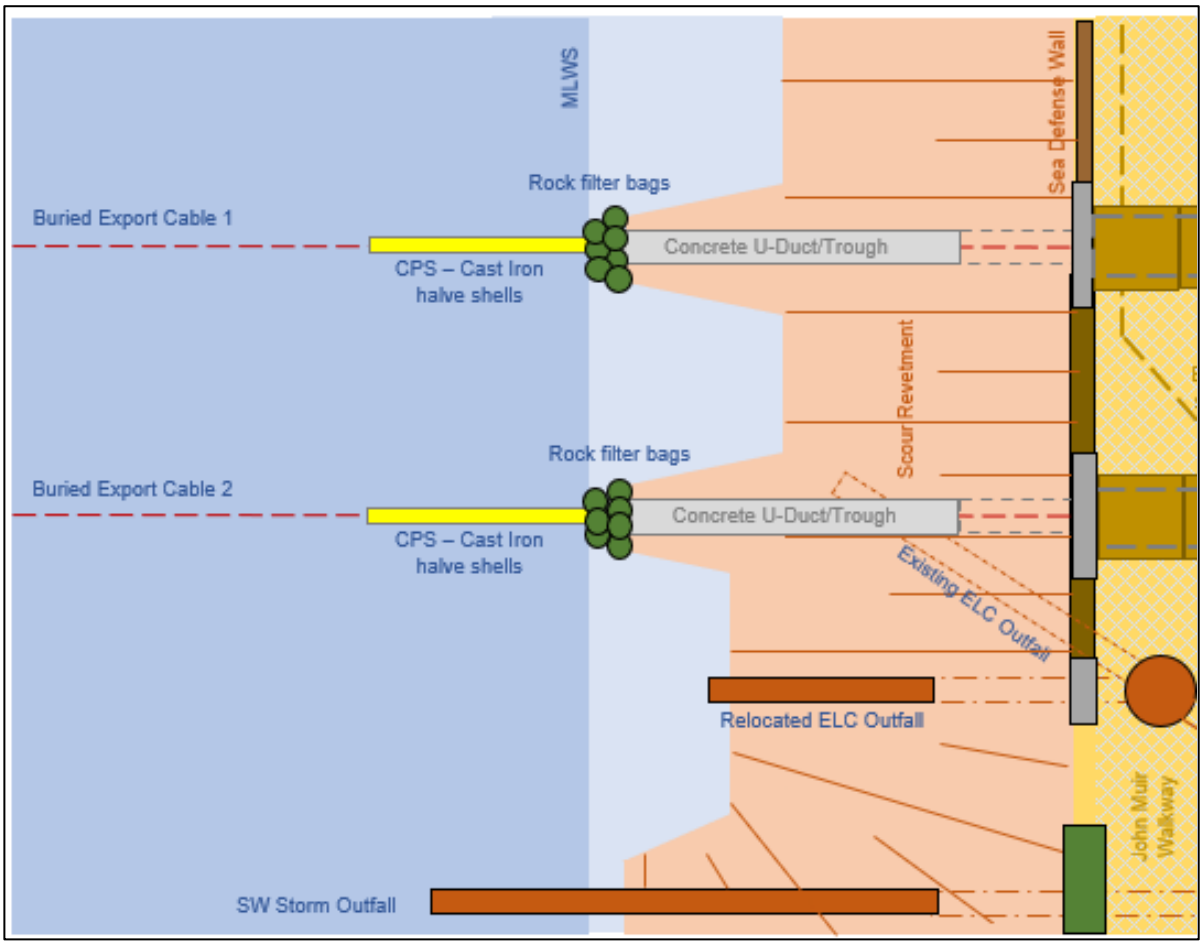

Figure 2.3: Indicative Sketch of Additional Landfall Works[4]

[4] Onshore elements are indicative only and will be subject to a separate application/AMSC (application of approval of matters specified in conditions) process with East Lothian Council.

Table 2.1: Key Parameters

Item	Details	Additional Information
ELC Outfall Diversion		
Pipe	• 1200 mm diameter concrete pipe to replicate existing. • 35 m length to match existing. • Estimated 1.8 m x 1.8 m concrete trench with concrete backfill, or pipe is placed in a shallow trench in the seabed and backfilling with mass concrete/rock armour. • Drilled and grouted stainless-steel rods to secure the pipe to the seabed.	• New outfall will match the existing so far as possible in length and materials used.
Seawall & Rock Revetment		
Anticipated Method for installation & removal	• Installation of offshore cofferdam (if required and subject to a separate marine licence) and/or onshore temporary flood defence wall (subject to onshore permission). • Three panels (approximately 7 m) of the concrete sea defence wall broken down and removed. • Replaced with two precast letterboxes at the Offshore Export Cable penetration locations and a standard wall section once the outfall is diverted. • Rock armour revetment excavated to form trenches/routes for export cable containment. • Offshore Export Cable containment installed: concrete containment troughs / U-Duct filled. • Sea defence wall rebuilt as a reinforced concrete structure. Containment troughs passing through and temporary stoplogs/moveable gates used as necessary. • Cable pulling operations completed. • Cable containment filling completed, containment troughs sealed and backfilled. • Temporary flood defence removed. • Rock armour revetment reinstated to sea defence wall.	• Sea wall and beach reinstatement to be like for like. • Works would be intertidal, extending down to Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) or undertaken within a cofferdam (except for the ELC outfall relocation which will be undertaken when the tide is out). • Containment troughs and fill materials lifted from onshore working area onto foreshore then picked & carried using smaller plant on the foreshore. • Rock armour excavated using long reach excavators filling skips lifted by cranes located above MHWS.

Item	Details	Additional Information
Indicative Programme	• It is proposed that the Additional Landfall Works will be undertaken between January 2025 and December 2028. Potential programme extends from commencement in May to completion in November 2026 – although these dates are subject to change.	• The dates provided are indicative only.
Expected Plant	• Crawler crane • Excavators • Dumpers • Concrete supply • Concrete pump truck • Powercrete mixing unit/plant • Water pump / separator	
Maximum Length of Sea Wall	• 24 m of the original 50 m section	• Comprises approx. 3 x 7m panels. Risk that removal of one panel may result in a breakout a 10 m section of wall bringing the maximum length of seawall to be removed and reinstated to 24 m.
Expected working area (including access to the foreshore and ELC Diversion)	• 50 m x 5 m Construction access track from upper area to foreshore (250 m^2). • 35 m x 8 m ELC outfall diversion (280 m^2). • 40 m x 40 m Cofferdam constructed within a 43m x 43 m footprint (1900 m^2 approx.). • 30 m x 30 m Temporary storage area. (900 m^2).	• Maximum extent which includes crushed rock ramp onto foreshore and plant access round the troughs. • The temporary access track will be completely removed on completion of the works and the site will be restored to the pre-construction conditions as much as possible.
Types & Quantities of deposited material below MHWS	• Recovered rock armour stone units. • Reconstructed concrete crest wall.	

Item	Details	Additional Information
Total combined working Area below MHWS	• 3,663 m^2	• Includes working area for ELC outfall diversion, sea defence wall, rock revetment works and access road to foreshore. • Calculated from expected working area (250 m^2 + 280 m^2 + 1900 m^2 + 900 m^2 = 3,330 m^2) plus a construction tolerance of 10%. • PAC process triggered as the area of the additional landfall works exceed 1000 m^2. For additional details on the PAC see Section 3 below, together with the PAC Schedule and Report which accompany this marine license application.

2.2.1 Deposits

28 Tables 2.2 and 2.3 outline the estimated deposits for the Additional Landfall Works.

Table 2.2: Permanent Substance(s) or Object(s) to be Deposited Below MHWS[5]

Type of Deposit	Description/number	Quantity & Dimensions (metric)
Steel/Iron	Nominal reinforcement within the New Concrete Wall panels. Stainless steel rods to secure outfall pipe.	No. Dimensions: Weight (Kg/tonnes) **11 tonnes**
Timber	Non anticipated.	No. Dimensions Weight (Kg/tonnes)
Concrete	Allowance for reconstructing sections of the sea defence wall taken down for the export cable crossing including two precast envelopes and the ELC outfall diversion.	No. Dimensions **65 m^3** Weight (Kg/tonnes) **160 tonnes**
	ELC outfall, concrete trench with concrete backfill or backfilling with mass concrete/rock armour.	No. Dimensions **75 m^3** Weight (Kg/tonnes) **180 tonnes**
Plastic/Synthetic	Geo membrane along path of the new outfall in the open-cut trench max 50 m x 3 m	Maximum:**150 m^2**
Clay (< 0.004 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Silt (0.004 ≤ Silt < 0.063 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Sand	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3)

[5] Greyed out items are not applicable to this marine licence application.

Type of Deposit	Description/number	Quantity & Dimensions (metric)
(0.063 ≤ Sand < 2.0 mm)		Weight (kg/tonnes)
Gravel (2.00 ≤ Gravel < 64.0 mm)	Base layer along path of the new outfall in the open-cut trench max 50 m x 3 m x 0.3 m. Backfill assumed to be excavated material from previous outfall alignment.	Volume (m^3) **45 m^3** Weight (tonnes) **100 tonnes**
Cobbles (64.0 ≤ Cobbles < 256.0 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Boulders (≥ 256.0 mm)	Reinstate rock armour revetment materials stored for reuse	Volume (m^3) **900 m^3** Weight (kg/tonnes) **1700 tonnes**
Pipe	New concrete outfall pipe	Length (m) **50 m** External Diameter (**mm**) **1200 mm**
Cable	Non anticipated.	Length (m) External Diameter (cm/m)
Other (please describe below)		
Boulders (≥ 256.0 mm)	Excavate rock armour revetment materials store on site for reuse	Volume (m^3) **900 m^3** Weight (kg/tonnes) **1700 tonnes**
Concrete (disposal)	Allowance for disposal of sections of the sea defence wall taken down for the two Export Cable and the ELC outfall pipe crossings	No. Dimensions **140 m^3** Weight (Kg/tonnes) **340 tonnes**

Table 2.3: Temporary substance(s) or object(s) to be deposited below MHWS

Type of Deposit	Description/number	Quantity & Dimensions (metric)
Steel/Iron	Allowance for steel props and temporary works. Removed on completion.	No. Dimensions Weight (Kg/tonnes) **50 tonnes**
Timber	Allowance for timber props and temporary works. Removed on completion.	No. Dimensions Weight (Kg/tonnes) **50 tonnes**
Concrete	Non anticipated.	No. Dimensions Weight (Kg/tonnes)
Plastic/Synthetic	Geo-membrane to facilitate access road to the foreshore (50 m x 5 m). Removed on completion.	**250 m^2** subject to ground condition survey.
Clay (< 0.004 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Silt (0.004 ≤ Silt < 0.063 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Sand (0.063 ≤ Sand < 2.0 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Gravel (2.00 ≤ Gravel < 64.0 mm)	Crushed rock to facilitate access road to the foreshore (50 m x 5 m x 0.5 m). Removed on completion.	Volume (m3) **125 m^3** Weight (kg/tonnes) **275 tonnes**
Cobbles (64.0 ≤ Cobbles < 256.0 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Boulders (≥ 256.0 mm)	Non anticipated.	Volume (m^3) Weight (kg/tonnes)
Pipe	Non anticipated.	Length (m) External Diameter (cm/m)
Cable	Non anticipated.	Length (m) External Diameter (cm/m)

2.2.2 Waste Materials

29 Waste materials would be removed from the foreshore area using conventional construction plant (excavators and tippers) and then processed at the Contractor's compound to sort into waste for onsite reuse or offsite disposal. Waste materials are anticipated to comprise beach deposits, crushed rock, and crushed concrete. Beach deposits, gravels, and rock armour will be screened and stored onsite for reuse to reinstate the foreshore area at completion of the works.

2.3 Access

30 A temporary road will be required to access the foreshore working areas and permit the safe movement of plant, material, and labour. The temporary access road is anticipated to comprise crushed rock and geotextiles placed on a prepared surface to suitable gradients. This temporary deposit of materials to construct the road, forms part of this marine licence application.

31 The route of the temporary access road will be cleared of obstructions, loose material, and rock armour moved to an onsite stockpile for re-use to reinstate the foreshore on completion of the works. During construction conventional land-based plant with reach working intertidally to MLWS and from positions above MHWS will be used. The foreshore area contains rock outcrops and depending on the alignment and levels may require localised rock breaking to remove, although this is not expected to be a significant extent. Where rock breaking is required excavators with rock-breaker attachments will be used to break down the rock outcrop into boulders/gravel rubble. Excavators will then remove the broken material from the foreshore. Depending on the design of the temporary access road, the structure is anticipated to be built up in layers of rock and geotextile to provide the required stability, bearing, and durability. Construction of the access road is anticipated to be a relatively short activity completed in one to two weeks depending on tidal windows.

32 On completion of the works, the temporary access road will be removed. Removal would be similar in length of time as construction: rock could be recovered for reuse, but geotextiles would be disposed of as waste offsite.

2.4 Licensible Marine Activities

33 The following activities associated with the Additional Landfall Works are considered to be licensable under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010:

- Creation of working areas in the intertidal zone;
- Temporary removal and storage of material in the intertidal zone;
- Temporary removal and reinstatement of sea wall; and
- Removal and installation of ELC outfall.

3 Consultation

3.1 Screening Opinion Consultation

34 Following the review of environmental effects arising from the Additional Landfall Works, no significant impacts were identified as likely to arise from the proposed application.

35 The Scottish Ministers in their Screening Opinion (24 March 2023) were of the view that the Additional Landfall Works were not an EIA project under the 2017 Marine Works Regulations and, therefore, an EIA is not required to be carried out in respect of this application.

36 Table 3.1 provides a summary of the consultation responses received for the Screening Request and, where relevant, how these have been addressed in this report.

Table 3.1: Summary of Screening Consultation

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
Aberdeenshire Council	Aberdeenshire Council provides the following observations: • The interests of Aberdeenshire Council are limited to those effects or impacts which would occur within the Aberdeenshire Council Area. In this instance, the location of the landfall works is near Cockenzie, East Lothian which is a significant distance from the Aberdeenshire Council boundary. The applicant wishes to remove and reinstate sections of an existing sea defence to allow cable installation and relocated a Council outfall pipe to facilitate the installation of the Offshore Export Cables. • The applicant notes that the proposed works are relatively small in scale, temporary and would take place within the existing consented Inch Cape Export Cable Corridor. The report provided with the request concludes that the proposed works would not result in any potential significant effects and as such, it can be concluded that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAR) is not required. • Aberdeenshire Council agrees with this conclusion and considers that that the potential environmental impacts of the variation are	Noted. No further information requested.

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	unlikely to be so widespread as to warrant the submission of a complete EIAR.	
Angus Council	Angus Council is satisfied that the Additional Landfall Works at East Lothian would not result in impacts to Angus which are of significance or materially different to those of the consented Inch Cape Project. Angus Council would be minded to accept the conclusions presented in the screening report.	Noted. No further information requested.
Dundee City Council	I can advise that Dundee City Council has no comment on this request for a screening opinion.	Noted. No further information requested.
East Lothian Council (ELC)	East Lothian Council have the following comments: <u>Material assets – roads</u> I do not consider this change will have a significant effect on the environment in relation to access, traffic and transport requiring EIA. While the works may lead to additional vehicle movements in delivering material to, removing material from site, I do not consider these would be significant enough to warrant EIA. <u>Air/noise</u> I do not anticipate any significant impacts due to noise/vibration, dust or on air quality as a consequence of these additional works and such that assessment through EIA is submitted. <u>Flood risk</u> With regards to flood risk management, the only impacts would be during the temporary works – where the level of the walls will be reduced etc. There is mitigation detailed to combat this but without that mitigation, there would be impacts. The Screening Report states that "This temporary flood defence will be in place prior to any removal of the	<u>Material assets – roads</u> Noted. No further information requested. <u>Air quality and Noise</u> Noted. No further information requested. <u>Flood risk</u> Work will be undertaken as planned in respect to the maintenance of the flood barrier to ensure no increase in flood risk during the temporary works. No additional

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	seawall. There would therefore be no change in flood risk to the area. As such there is no requirement for EIA". As long as this is adhered to, I do not expect any increased flood risk on site. With regards to the actual works to the wall, there will be works to excavate rock armour and remove sections of wall, this may have potential to impact on the environment – with concrete being poured during the remedial works. The key thing on this front is whether the works they undertake will be in water, or in a dry working area (where there'd likely be no/less impact). I expect SEPA will comment on this.	comments from SEPA received on flood risk.
	<u>Cultural heritage</u> The additional landfall works will fall on an area of previously reclaimed land so have no further or limited/ no heritage implications.	<u>Cultural heritage</u> Noted. No further information requested.
	<u>Biodiversity</u> The additional works will take place in the intertidal area and below the low water mark. Table 3.1 identifies receptors which have potential to lead to significant effects and whether or not they require to be further considered. The potential receptors were benthic ecology and ornithology, which were given further consideration, and natural fish and shellfish and marine mammals, which were not. Others with more expertise on marine biodiversity and the qualifying features of European Sites will comment on this. The Council would support any views of NatureScot on impacts on marine mammals and the bird life of the Special Protection Areas.	<u>Biodiversity</u> Noted. No further information requested. See NatureScot comments and response for additional information on impacts to biodiversity receptors.
	<u>Climate</u> The Screening Report does not discuss any potential impact on climate. I refer to the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (IEMA) Guide (2022): "Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance."	<u>Climate</u> Please see Section 5.4 which considers the potential implications of the work in relation to Climate.

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	Almost all projects will contribute to climate change, the consequences of which could lead to significant effects across all receptors. Emissions are approaching the limits under the Paris Agreement. These works will require the use of both precast concrete and powercrete, which will emit climate forcing gas in their manufacture. Concrete manufacture is a considerable source of emissions worldwide. It is expected that here will also be emissions of climate forcing gas from the operation of machinery. This proposal is part of a project (renewable energy generation from offshore wind) which will replace activity in the baseline that has a higher greenhouse gas impact through helping to de-carbonise its electricity supply. Decarbonising the electricity supply is an important strand of meeting climate change targets. The Guidance noted above suggests that EIA for any proposed project should give proportionate consideration to how the project will contribute to or jeopardise the achievement of targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors. No information has been given on the greenhouse gas emissions of this proposal, nor an appraisal on the impact on Scottish Government targets. You may wish to seek this to decide whether or not the project will have significant impacts on climate. This guidance further notes: “For proposed projects where the need for an EIA has been screened out, it is still important that its GHG emissions are minimised wherever possible, as emissions of any scale contribute cumulatively to global climate change. Undertaking a proportionate assessment of GHG emissions on non-EIA projects is therefore good practice to support decisions that reduce GHG emissions”. No mitigation appears to be proposed for any residual effects, and this should be considered where possible. Regardless of the overall balance of greenhouse gas emissions of the project as a whole, the goal should be to reduce its residual emissions at all stage. If that is possible through the	

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	use of different methods or materials this should be considered. I would therefore encourage submission of information on the greenhouse gas emissions of the proposal and any mitigation, whether or not EIA is required. Generation of waste The Screening Report states that there is an allowance for disposal of sections of the sea defence wall. The Report does not state what the destination for this is, and whether it can be re-used or recycled. This could usefully be considered through the application. Conclusion I do not consider the impact of the proposal is likely to be significant, for the receptors considered in the Screening Report, on receptors in or affecting East Lothian. I am content to leave it to you to determine whether or not you consider the effects on climate and waste are likely to be significant.	Generation of waste The approach to waste management with respect to the work under this application will be in line with that undertaken for the main project's consented work. The waste management hierarchy will be implemented in all decisions as to how waste will be managed, though the detail with respect to specific elements of the work will be set out post consent (i.e., within the project's Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)).
Fife Council	Fife Council are of the opinion that the proposed additional landfall works would be unlikely to give rise to significant impacts on the environment which would require to be assessed through EIA. Accordingly, Fife Council is satisfied that EIA would not be required.	Noted. No further information requested.
Historic Environment Scotland	We understand that the marine licence is for a proposed seawall, revetment works and the East Lothian Council (ELC) outfall diversion to facilitate the export cable installation in relation to the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm. We note that the assessment states that there will be no further significant impacts from the proposals, and we are	Noted. It can be confirmed that the mitigation implemented for the existing Project consents will be maintained for this Application in respect of

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	content to agree with this assessment regarding our interests. We welcome the proposed mitigation noted in the Screening Report, including the implementation of a WSI, reporting protocols and the development of an agreed programme of mitigation.	marine Historic Environment receptors.
NatureScot	We understand that this proposal follows detailed site investigation, and identification of additional engineering works that were not envisaged in previous Marine Licence applications. The additional works involve: • Removal and reinstatement of sections of sea wall and rock revetment • Diversion of an ELC outfall pipe We note that the Report (sections 4.1 and 4.2) identifies possible effects from the additional works on benthic ecology and ornithology. We accept the rationale set out in the Report that the additional works are small-scale and temporary, and their scale and magnitude fall within the existing consented parameters. We are therefore content that the additional works will not generate significant effects on these receptors, and in our view an EIA is not required. We highlight that we do not support the proposed approach to HRA (section 4.5) which concludes that 'no LSE' arises from the additional works. We advise that there is connectivity from the additional works to several European sites, and that they generate likely significant effects upon those sites. However, as the scale and magnitude of these effects fall within existing consented parameters, we advise that the previous HRA and appropriate assessment can be used in support of these additional works. In our view the previous conclusions of no adverse effects on site integrity on	Noted. It is considered that sufficient information is included within this report, and the HRA information provided for the existing project consents, to provide the Appropriate Authority with the required information to reach a conclusion of No Adverse Effects on Site Integrity.

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	ICOL Response
	any European site apply to the current proposal.	
Scottish Borders Council	Given the location of the landfall, we consider that we have no remit to offer comment on the need for an EIA in this instance.	Noted. No further information requested.
SEPA	We have no comments to make on this EIA screening request as works which are purely within the marine environment, including at any stage of EIA, falls below our consultation thresholds. Please refer to Section 2.2 of our SEPA standing advice for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Marine Scotland on marine consultations. Please consider our standing advice in Section 3 and Table 1 as SEPA's views and consultation response, where relevant. If there is a significant site-specific issue, not addressed by our guidance or other information provided on our website, with which you would want our advice, then please reconsult us highlighting the issue in question and we will try our best to assist.	Noted. No further information requested.

3.2 Pre-Application Consultation (PAC)

37 Applicants for marine licences for certain activities are required to carry out PAC under the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (PAC Regulations). One of these activities is construction works (other than for a renewable energy structure) in or over the sea or on or under the seabed where the area of the works exceeds 1000 m^2. As described in Table 2.1, the maximum working area exceeds 1000 m^2 and therefore ICOL has undertaken PAC as detailed in the accompanying PAC Schedule and Report**.**

38 In accordance with the PAC Regulations, ICOL prepared a public notice providing details of the consultation event, six weeks in advance. The notice was advertised in the East Lothian Courier on 23 February 2023 for the event held in Prestonpans on 6 April 2023.

39 There were several options provided to engage with ICOL and give feedback on the proposed Additional Landfall Works. These included:

- The public drop-in PAC event, 13.00 – 19.30 Thursday 6 April 2023 at Prestonpans Town Hall, 157A High Street, Prestonpans, EH32 9AY.

- Updates to the dedicated project website www.inchcapewind.com including the addition of an online consultation page for the duration of the consultation period (4 – 26 April 2023).
- Online Consultation available on the website www.inchcapewind.com from the 4 April 2023, which included a link to an online feedback form.
- Comments were also encouraged via email to info@inchcapewind.co.uk. The email address was included in both the newspaper notice and pre-application notices.

40 The public drop-in event was attended by seven people during the consultation time. No feedback forms were completed, and no responses were submitted online.

3.3 Additional Community Consultation

41 In addition to the consultation undertaken to satisfy the PAC Regulations, a Community Open Day was held on 4 April 2023 at Port Seton Community Centre. This was followed by attendance at Cockenzie and Port Seton Community Council regular monthly public meeting to continue to keep the Community Councils appraised of wider detailed design work associated with the Project, which had previously been discussed with the Community Councils.

42 The Community Open Day attracted nine visitors in total. Most of the visitors were interested in discussing wider aspects of the project in relation to both offshore and the onshore works.

43 No feedback forms were completed on the day, subsequently via the website or returned by post.

44 Details of the Community Open Day are provided in the Statement of Community Consultation Report in Appendix B.

4 Review of Environmental Effects

45 This review and all subsequent assessments have been undertaken with particular regard to the environmental sensitivities of the geographical area that may be affected through a review of relevant designated sites, specifically those most proximal to the Additional Landfall Works (shortest straight-line distances provided) (see Figure 4.1):

- Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex Special Protection Area (SPA) (adjacent to Additional Landfall Works Area);
- Firth of Forth SPA (adjacent to Additional Landfall Works Area);
- Forth Islands SPA (13.0 km);
- Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA (42.8 km);
- Isle of May Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (34.7 km);
- Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC (42.8 km); and
- Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC (46.8 km).

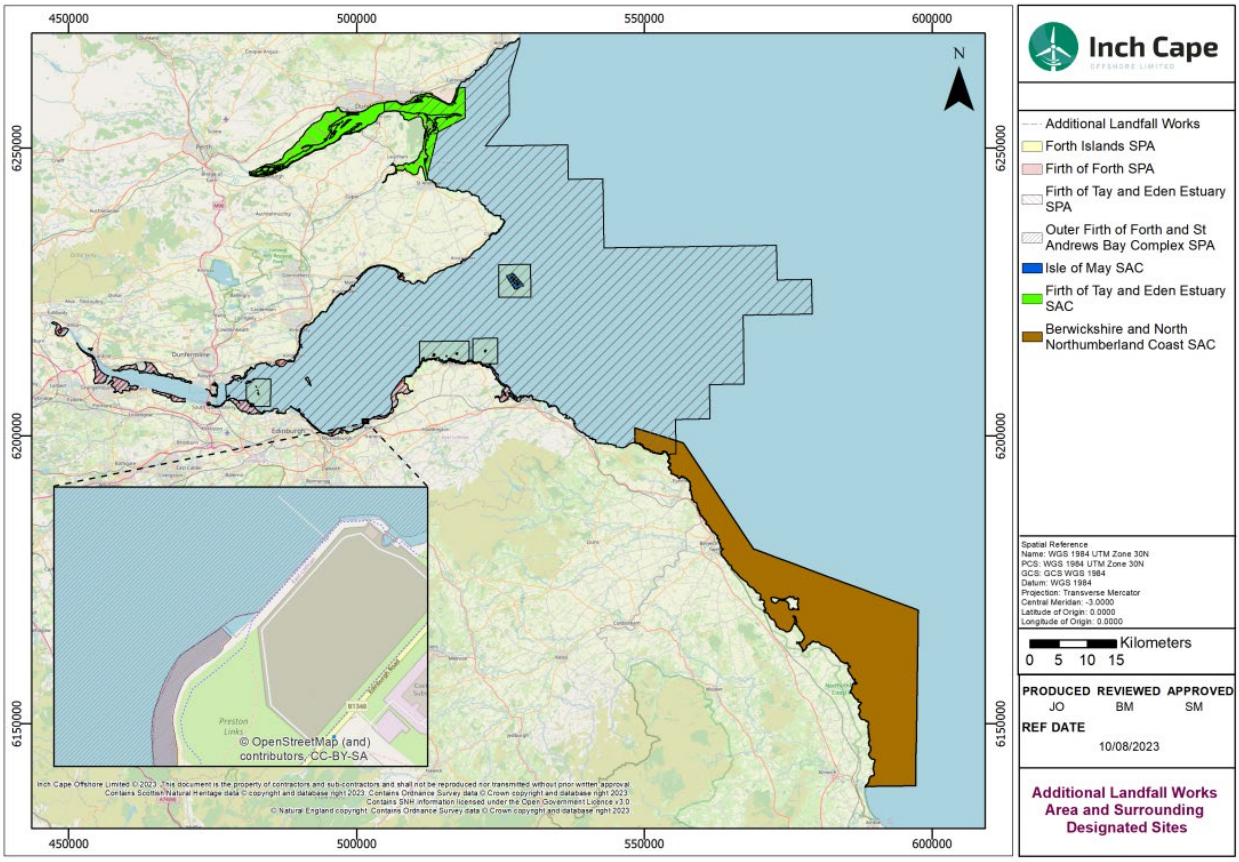

Figure 4.1: Additional Landfall Works and Surrounding Designated Sites

46 A summary of potential significant environmental effects on receptors is identified in Table 4.1 below, with additional information provided in Section 5 (Further Technical Considerations), where necessary. Topics considered not to have the potential to lead to significant effects are also highlighted.

Table 4.1: Summary of Potential to Lead to Significant Effects and Identification of Further Consideration Requirements

Receptor	Requires Further Consideration?	Reasoning
Metocean and Coastal Processes	No	No change in seawall profile and the new outfall will be of equal length and dimensions therefore no effects on metocean and coastal processes. No further assessment required. No potential for significant effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Benthic Ecology	Yes	Some minor disturbance on the intertidal area by construction plant may occur. Further assessment is presented in Section 5.1 below.
Natural Fish and Shellfish	No	All work will be undertaken intertidally or from the landward side of the Additional Landfall Works Area, with construction plant accessing from an onshore direction. As such no effects on fish and shellfish will arise. No further assessment required. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Marine Mammals	No	All work will be undertaken intertidally or from the landward side of the Additional Landfall Works Area, with construction plant accessing from an onshore direction. As such no effects on Marine Mammals will arise. No further assessment required. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Ornithology	Yes	Some minor disturbance on the intertidal area by construction plant may occur. Further assessment is presented in Section 5.2 below.

Receptor	Requires Further Consideration?	Reasoning
Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	No	No change to the profile of the seawall and no change to the profile of the outfall, other than very slight change in location. No further assessment required. No potential for significant effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Cultural Heritage and Marine Archaeology	Yes	Some minor disturbance on the intertidal area by construction plant may occur. Further assessment is presented in Section 5.3 below.
Commercial Fish	No	No change to the profile of the outfall, other than very slight change in location. All work will be undertaken intertidally or from the landward side of the Additional Landfall Works Area, with construction plant accessing from an onshore direction. As such no effects on commercial fisheries will arise. No further assessment required. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Shipping and Navigation	No	All work will be undertaken intertidally or from the landward side of the Additional Landfall Works Area, with construction plant accessing from an onshore direction. No change to the profile of the outfall, other than very slight change in location which will be reported for updates of marine charts. The new outfall will be marked and/or lit as required. As such no effects on shipping or navigation will arise. No further assessment required. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Socio-Economics and Tourism	No	No effects on socio-economic receptors. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.

Receptor	Requires Further Consideration?	Reasoning
Military and Civil Aviation	No	No effects on military and civil aviation. No potential for significant adverse effects to arise, and as such no requirement for EIA.
Other Human Considerations	No	There may be very short periods of time during works when partial closure of beach areas is required to maintain the safety of all beach users. Such short term and partial closures are not predicted to result in any significant effects on other users as large areas of amenity beach areas will remain accessible. As such there is no requirement for EIA. The preparatory works flood defences will afford the same protection as the sea wall in maintaining the crest level and overall sea defence. This temporary flood defence will be in place prior to any removal of the seawall. There would therefore be no change in flood risk to the area. As such there is no requirement for EIA.
Climate	Yes	Consideration of greenhouse gas emissions and the impact on climate is included in Section 5.4.

5 Further Technical Considerations

47 Where identified as required in Table 4.1, further information and consideration of environmental effects arising from the Additional Landfall Works are provided in this section through a review of existing OfTW environmental assessment conclusions as detailed in the 2013 Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm and OfTW Environmental Statement (2013 Inch Cape ES), followed by an updated assessment for the Additional Landfall Works. In all cases, assessments have considered the greatest possible effect from the proposed works on receptor groups.

5.1 Intertidal and Benthic Ecology

5.1.1 Existing Assessment

48 The effects of the OfTW on the intertidal benthic ecology of the area is set out in Chapter 12 of the 2013 Inch Cape ES. No further assessment was undertaken for the revised design (2018) EIA and benthic ecology was scoped out as the design changes proposed in the new application, coupled with no material changes to the baseline, were considered not to change the impact assessment conclusions. Effects were determined to be between minor and minor/moderate (not significant) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Assessment conclusions Relevant to Intertidal Ecology from the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable Environmental Statement (ES) (2013) at the Additional Landfall Works Location (northern half of Cockenzie landfall)

Effect	Receptor	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation Effect
Direct Temporary Disturbance of seabed habitats caused by Construction Activities. Potential release of pollutants from construction plant.	LR.MLR.BF.PelB, LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht, LR.MLR.BF.FspiB, IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig, LR.LLR.F.Fspi.FS LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan	Minor	N/A	Minor

Effect	Receptor	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation Effect
Indirect impacts of temporary increases in Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) from construction-based activities. Deposition of resuspended sediments leading to smothering. Release of contaminants bound in sediments. Secondary impacts of decreased primary production due to increased SSC of the water column.	LR.MLR.BF.PelB, LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht, LR.MLR.BF.FspiB, IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig, LR.LLR.F.Fspi.FS LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan	Negligible/ Minor	N/A	Negligible/ Minor
Introduction of NIS.	LR.MLR.BF.PelB, LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht, LR.MLR.BF.FspiB, IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig, LR.LLR.F.Fspi.FS LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan	Minor/ Moderate	N/A	Minor/ Moderate

5.1.2 Baseline

49 During baseline surveys undertaken for the OfTW (for the 2013, original ES), nine biotopes were observed along the intertidal area surveyed at Cockenzie (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Biotopes Recorded at the Cockenzie Landfall

Biotope Code	Name
LS.LSa.St.Tal	Talitrids on the upper shore and strandline
LR.MLR.BF.PelB	*Pelvetia canaliculata* and barnacles on moderately exposed littoral fringe rock
LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht	*Chthamalus spp*. On exposed upper eulittoral rock
LR.MLR.BF.FspiB	*Fucus spiralis* on exposed to moderately exposed upper eulittoral rock
LS.LCS.Sh.BarS	Barren littoral shingle

Biotope Code	Name
LR.FLR.Eph.BlitX	Barnacles and *Littorina* spp. On unstable eulittoral mixed substrata
LR.FLR.F.Fspi.X	*Fucus spiralis* on full salinity upper eulittoral mixed substrata
LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan	*Lanice conchilega* in littoral sand
IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig	*Laminaria digitata* on moderately exposed sublittoral fringe bedrock

50 The surveyed area, which includes the Additional Landfall Works Area, could be divided into two distinct southern and northern areas. The southern half of the site was composed of mixed sediments, backed by soil composite. Below the stand line biotope (LS.Lsa.St.Tal), the mixed sediment was composed of sand and gravel, providing a habitat for limited fauna (LS.LCS.Sh.BarS). The gravel substrate below this supported a green algal community due to the numerous freshwater runoffs (LR.FLR.Eph.BlitX). The lower shore was covered by a fucoid community (LR.FLR.F.Fspi.X), On the extreme low shore, the kelp biotope of IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig was recorded with an area of sandy sediment characterised by the sand mason worm (*Lanice conchilega*) (LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan).

51 The northern half of the intertidal area, where the Additional Landfall Works will be located, was characterised by hard substrata, ranging from cobbles to boulders and bedrock. A seawall was also present, extending over 200 m into the surveyed area and beyond the northern limit of the survey area. Below the sea wall, narrow area of large boulders supported a fucoid community (LR.MLR.BF.PelB) mixed with a sparse barnacle community (LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht). The barnacle community extended down the shore but gave way to the fucoid, *Fucus spiralis* biotope (LR.MLR.BF.FspiB). On the extreme low shore and extending into the infralittoral, the kelp biotope (IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig) was recorded on boulders and bedrock.

52 None of the biotopes recorded were designated as a protective feature for the surveyed area. The biotopes LR.MLR.BF.PelB, LR.HLR.MusB.Cht.Cht, LR.MLR.BF.FspiB, and IR.MIR.KR.Ldig.Ldig are listed under the EC Habitats Directive under the Annex I reef habitat type (JNCC, 2010). Additionally, LR.FLR.F.Fspi.X is a biotope classified as typical of the Annex I large shallow inlet and bay physiographic type. LS.Lsa.MuSa.Lan is listed under the Annex I mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide habitat type.

5.1.3 Effect of the Additional Landfall Works

53 The potential effects of the Additional Landfall Works include:

- Temporary disturbance to habitats;
- Potential accidental release of pollutants from construction plant;
- Temporary increases in SSC leading to decreased primary productivity and smothering; and

- Introduction of non-indigenous species (NIS).

54 The dismantling and rebuilding of sections of the current seawall may result in the temporary disturbance to seabed habitats, particularly those at the top of the shore. This area contains a mosaic of bare rock, fucoids and sparse barnacles which are like to recover after any disturbance.

55 There may be a temporary increase in SSC and associated smothering of habitats as areas of disturbed sediment are mobilised by tidal and wave activity. It is considered that such areas of disturbed sediment will be quickly restored to their pre-impacted state due to the nature of the shore which is considered moderately exposed. In addition, due to the location within the Firth of Forth, the habitats present are already considered to be reasonably tolerant to relatively high levels of SSC and as such only negligible effects are predicted in relation to reductions in primary productivity and smothering.

56 Biosecurity and standard pollution prevention measures will be in place, (to be detailed within post consent plans), to reduce any potential for pollution events or introduction of NIS as far as is reasonably practicable.

5.1.4 Conclusion

57 No significant effects will arise on the intertidal and benthic ecology of the area as a result of the Additional Landfall Works.

5.2 Ornithology

5.2.1 Existing Assessment

58 The effects of construction of the consented Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable works nearshore to MHWS (including in the intertidal) on ornithology have been assessed as part of Chapter 15 of the original ES (2013 Inch Cape ES) and determined to be negligible (not significant) for all Valued Ornithological Receptors (VORs). This was not reassessed for the revised design as the design changes were deemed to fall within the existing worst case assessed (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Assessment Conclusions Relevant to Ornithology in the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable ES (2013) at the Additional Landfall Works Location

Effect	Receptor	Season	Residual Effects
Direct habitat loss during construction	All ornithological receptors	All	Negligible
Direct disturbance during all phases			
Indirect impacts on birds via prey			

5.2.2 Baseline

59 The Offshore Export Cable Corridor passes through the intertidal area of the Firth of Forth, passing near to the Firth of Forth SPA, Ramsar site and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This shoreline contains a variety of coastal and estuarine habitats which attract large numbers, and a

wide variety, of over-winter and passage wetland birds (waders and waterfowl) to the area. During intertidal ornithology surveys undertaken for the 2013 ES, the Cockenzie Power Station location supported a reasonably high number of species, recorded in significant proportions of their respective Firth of Forth SPA population estimates compared to other areas.

5.2.3 Effect of the Additional Landfall Works

60 The effects of the Additional Landfall Works on ornithology are:

- Direct disturbance; and
- Indirect effects on bird communities via effects on prey species.

61 Disturbance of intertidal birds may occur in the very localised vicinity of the Additional Landfall Works, particularly in areas where construction plant is operating. The area of the works is small in relation to wider availability of habitat and is temporary in nature. As such, and the fact that there are large areas of sufficient alternative habitat available for all ornithological receptors, no significant disturbance effects are predicted to arise.

62 During the Additional Landfall Works, indirect effects on bird communities through impacts on prey availability may occur. The impacts on prey species may result from temporary habitat disturbance, increase in SSC and deposition. The Additional Landfall Works are very localised, and any effects on benthic and intertidal communities are likely to be negligible (see above). It is considered that seabird communities would not be affected as impacts would not significantly extend beyond the area of works or be of sufficient scale to impact prey abundance or distribution.

5.2.4 Conclusion

63 No significant effects will arise on ornithological receptors as a result of the Additional Landfall Works.

5.3 Cultural Heritage and Marine Archaeology

5.3.1 Existing Assessment

64 The effects of construction of the consented Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable works on cultural heritage assets have been assessed in Chapter 17 of the original ES (2013) and determined to be minor (not significant) after mitigation in the form of implementation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Assessment Conclusions Relevant to Cultural Heritage Receptors in the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable ES (2013) at the Additional Landfall Works Location

Impact	Receptor	Pre-Mitigation Effects	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation Effects
Damage to or removal of heritage features resulting from direct physical impacts.	Known maritime features, unconfirmed locations of shipwrecks and known intertidal heritage assets.	Major Adverse Significance	Implementation of Written Scheme of Investigation	Minor
Damage to or removal of features.	Unknown maritime, aviation and intertidal heritage features.	Major Adverse Significance	Reporting Protocols, programme of mitigation works	Minor

5.3.2 Baseline

65 Baseline data on known cultural heritage receptors and assessment of the potential for unknown receptors has been made here only for assets falling partially or completely between the MHWS and MLWS.

66 The ES (2013) identified a total of ten known cultural heritage assets within the intertidal section (up to MHWS) of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor study area, defined as the Offshore Export Cable Corridor plus a one-kilometre buffer (which includes the location of the Additional Landfall Works). These include a small number of prehistoric finds including a worked flint and various pieces of Iron Age metalwork thought to relate to a hoard buried on the beach. There are three harbours within the intertidal area, two of which are still in use. Although most of the physical remains of these harbours lie above the MHWS mark, they are included here as they extend into the intertidal area. All three were first constructed in the 16th/17th centuries. The two harbours still in use are the focus of the Cockenzie and Port Seton Conservation Areas, and Morrison's Haven is the site of a medieval harbour, built in the 16th century by the monks of Newbattle. It fell out of use during the Second World War and has since been largely covered by an area of mining spoil known locally as 'the cast' although a significant part of the structure appears to be intact within the spoil heap.

67 There are also several industrial archaeological features in the intertidal section of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor study area. These include rock-cut salt pans with associated remains of walls and a disused circular domed cement structure (which formerly served as a cap for an air shaft from Preston Grange Colliery).

68 None of these features are within the location of the Additional Landfall Works construction area. The closest is an intertidal feature of cultural heritage interest (a Worked Flint), approximately 1 km to the west of the Works.

5.3.3 Effect of the Additional Landfall Works Construction

69 Potential effects from the Additional Landfall Works construction in the intertidal zone include:

- Direct damage to archaeological deposits and material.

70 There are no known archaeological features within the Additional Landfall Works Area, but there is a potential for currently unknown archaeological features to be present. This stretch of East Lothian coastline has a high archaeological potential and has been extensively settled throughout human history. The intertidal archaeological sites in the wider area attest to a variety of activities, including salt panning, pottery manufacture, coal mining and maritime activities such as fishing.

71 As such, it is considered that all mitigations in place for the installation of the Offshore Export Cables be implemented for any intertidal works required under this application. This will include:

- Implementation of a WSI; and
- Implementation of reporting protocols and development of an agreed programme of mitigation in the event of any removal requirements.

5.3.4 Conclusion and Screening Outcome

72 With mitigation, no significant effects will arise on cultural heritage receptors as a result of the construction of the Additional Landfall Works, which are considered to be lesser in scale and magnitude than those already consented (and assessed as not significant) for the installation of the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cables.

5.4 Climate

73 It is recognised that the Additional Landfall Works described within this Application have the potential to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. However, the objective of the Additional Landfall Works is to support the development of the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm which will generate a renewable source of electricity and contribute to a reduction in Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions. As per the Inch Cape 2021 Carbon Balance Assessment[6], the Inch Cape Project's annual greenhouse gas emissions saving from displacing gas-fired generation is predicted to be 1.43 Metric tonnes of CO^2 per year. This is equivalent to a reduction of 3.1% of the annual total greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland (based on 2019 records).

74 It can be clearly seen that the Inch Cape project will be of net benefit to Scottish Government's Net Zero target and support the work undertaken in declaration of the Climate Emergency. It is considered that any greenhouse gas emissions that may arise in response to the works under this Application will be negligible in comparison to the overall project benefits and that no significant impact from greenhouse gas emissions will result from the Additional Landfall Works (overall there remains a significant beneficial CO_2 impact as a result of the Inch Cape project).

5.5 Cumulative Considerations

75 As the Additional Landfall Works are very localised in extent and will not result in any significant adverse effects on any receptor, it is considered that there is no potential for significant cumulative effects to arise between any distinct parts of the work under this Application.

76 The only other plans or projects that are considered to act cumulatively are the installation of the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cables and the potential construction and removal of a cofferdam in the

[6] 4-ICOL-OnTW-EIA-Volume-3-Technical-Appendices.pdf (inchcapewind.com)

intertidal area, as this work will be undertaken during the same timeframe and spatial location.

77 All effects of the installation of the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable and installation and use of the cofferdam were considered to be not-significant, as are any effects that may result from the proposed temporary removal and reinstatement of sections of the sea defence wall, and the ELC outfall diversion. At the time of writing, there are no other construction operations planned to take place during the same time period in the same local area. Cumulatively, it is therefore considered that all effects will be not significant, due to the short duration of works, and limited spatial scale over which all will act.

5.6 Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA)

78 The European Sites in proximity to the Additional Landfall Works are:

- Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (overlaps with intertidal working area);
- Firth of Forth SPA (adjacent to the Additional Landfall Works area);
- Forth Islands SPA (13.0 km); and
- Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA (42.8 km).

79 NatureScot confirmed that the potential for Likely Significant Effects (LSE) cannot be ruled out on the designated sites listed above. As such, a consideration of the potential for the work to result in adverse effects on site integrity is required. The features and conservation objectives relevant to each European Site are described in Appendix A.

80 It is considered that LSE can be ruled out on all other European sites, e.g., Isle of May SAC, and Berwickshire to Northumberland coast SAC based upon the lack of connectivity, or due to the negligible potential for environmental effects to arise on receptors from all other European designated sites.

81 Detail on the potential effects on ornithological receptors and relevant habitats are set out in Sections 5.1, and 5.2.

82 Considering the small spatial scale and short duration of the works, the only other plans or projects that are considered to act in-combination are the installation of the Inch Cape Offshore Export Cables and potential construction and removal of the cofferdam in the intertidal area, as this work will be undertaken during the same timeframe and spatial location as the work under this proposed application.

83 Based upon the scale and duration of the potential effects arising from the Additional Landfall Works on the features of the above listed designated sites, it is concluded (and NatureScot has confirmed their agreement of this position), that, in light of the conservation objectives for the Sites, there is no potential for adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (see Section 5.5 for relevant other plans and projects).

6 Summary and Conclusion

84 The Additional Landfall Works are relatively small scale, temporary and will take place within the existing consented Inch Cape Offshore Export Cable Corridor. Based on the above consideration of effects on all potential environmental receptors, it can be concluded that the Additional Landfall Works (as described in Section 2), will not result in any potential significant effects, and that no adverse effects on site integrity will arise on any European site.

Appendix A: European Sites: Features and Conservation Objectives

Table A.1: European Sites: Features and Conservation Objectives

Site	Feature		Conservation Objectives
	Breeding	Non-breeding	
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	Arctic tern Common tern Gannet Guillemot Herring gull Kittiwake Manx shearwater Puffin Seabird assemblage Shag	Black-headed gull Common gull Common scoter Eider Goldeneye Guillemot Herring gull Kittiwake Little gull Long-tailed duck Razorbill Red-breasted merganser Red-throated diver Seabird assemblage Shag Slavonian grebe Velvet scoter Waterfowl assemblage	To ensure that the qualifying features of the Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA are in favourable condition and make an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status (FCS). To ensure that the integrity of the Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA is restored in the context of environmental changes by meeting objectives 2a, 2b and 2c for each qualifying feature: • The populations of qualifying features are viable components of the site. • The distributions of the qualifying features throughout the site are maintained by avoiding significant disturbance of the species. • The supporting habitats and processes relevant to the qualifying features and their prey/food resources are maintained, or where appropriate restored, at the Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA.

Site	Feature		Conservation Objectives
	Breeding	Non-breeding	
Firth of Forth SPA	No breeding features	Bar-tailed godwit Common scoter Cormorant Curlew Dunlin Eider Golden plover Goldeneye Great-crested grebe Grey plover Knot Lapwing Long-tailed duck Mallard Oystercatcher Pink-footed goose Red-breasted merganser Red-throated diver Redshank	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site. • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species. • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species. • No significant disturbance of the species.

Site	Feature		Conservation Objectives
	Breeding	Non-breeding	
		Ringed plover	
		Sandwich tern	
		Scaup	
		Shelduck	
		Slavonian grebe	
		Turnstone	
		Velvet scoter	
		Waterfowl	
		Wigeon	

Site	Feature		Conservation Objectives
	Breeding	Non-breeding	
Forth Islands SPA	Arctic tern Common tern Cormorant Gannet Guillemot Herring gull Kittiwake Lesser black-backed gull Puffin Razorbill Roseate tern Sandwich tern Seabird assemblage Shag	No non-breeding features	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site. • Distribution of the species within site. • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species. • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species. • No significant disturbance of the species.

Site	Feature		Conservation Objectives
	Breeding	Non-breeding	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	Little tern Marsh harrier	Bar-tailed godwit Common scoter Cormorant Dunlin Eider Goldeneye Goosander Grey plover Greylag goose Icelandic Black-tailed godwit Long-tailed duck Oystercatcher Pink-footed goose Red-breasted merganser Redshank Sanderling Shelduck Velvet scoter Waterfowl assemblage	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site. • Distribution of the species within site. • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species. • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species. • No significant disturbance of the species.

Appendix B: Statement of Community Consultation

Inch Cape
OFFSHORE LIMITED

Inch Cape Offshore Transmission Works

Additional Landfall Works
Statement of Community Consultation
4 April 2023

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Term
EIA Report	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ELC	East Lothian Council
ICOL	Inch Cape Offshore Limited
OfTW	Offshore Transmission Works
OnTW	Onshore Transmission Works
PAC	Planning Application Consultation
PAN	Proposal of Application Notice

Glossary

Defined Term	Meaning
The 2010 Act	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
The 2013 Application	The Environmental Statement, HRA Report and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 1st July 2013 to construct and operate an offshore generating station and transmission works.
The 2018 Application	The EIA Report, HRA Report and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 15 August 2018 to construct and operate an offshore generating station and transmission works.
Development	The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm (the Wind Farm) and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) being developed by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL)
Development Area	The area for the Wind Farm, within which all Wind Turbine Generators, inter-array cables, interconnector cables, offshore substation platform(s) and the initial part of the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works must be sited. As stipulated in the Crown Estate agreement for lease.

Defined Term	Meaning
Inch Cape Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI)	Components of the Development which are permitted by the OfTI Marine Licence (MS-00010314).
Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm/ Wind Farm	A component of the Development, comprising wind turbines and their foundations and substructures, and inter-array cables.
Offshore Export Cables	The subsea, buried or protected electricity cables running from the offshore wind farm substation to the landfall and transmitting the electricity generated to the onshore cables for transmission onwards to the onshore substation and the electrical grid connection.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor/ Export Cable Corridor	The area within which the Offshore Export Cables will be laid from the OSP and up to Mean High Water Springs.
Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)	The Offshore Export Cable and OSPs. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW)	Onshore transmission works associated with the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm comprising the construction, operation and decommissioning of an onshore substation, electricity cables and associated infrastructure required to export electricity from the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm to the National Electricity Transmission System.
The Wind Farm	The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1 The Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm (the Wind Farm) and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW), hereafter referred to as the Development, is being developed by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) (see Figure 1.1).

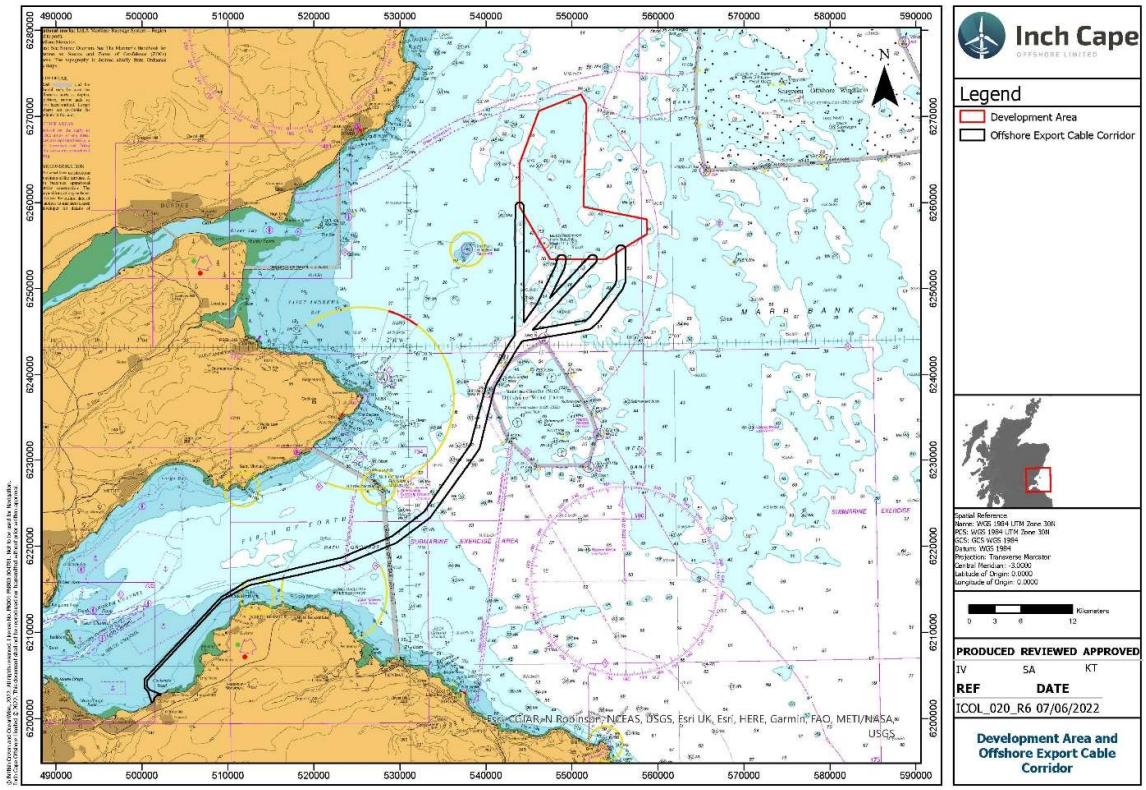

Figure 1.1: Inch Cape Offshore Development Area and Current Offshore Export Cable Corridor

2 In 2014, the Scottish Ministers granted ICOL Section 36 and marine licence consents, pursuant to the 2013 Application, for the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm and a marine licence for the construction and operation of offshore transmission works[1]. The licences granted to ICOL in 2014 (along with those for other Forth and Tay projects, Seagreen Alpha and Bravo and Neart na Gaoithe) were subject to a petition for judicial review in early 2015. A decision was made by the UK Supreme Court in November 2017 to uphold the Scottish Ministers' decisions to grant the offshore consents.

[1] In 2014, the Scottish Ministers granted ICOL Section 36 and Marine Licence consents for the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm and a marine licence for the construction and operation of offshore transmission works (for up to six export cables). In 2018, ICOL submitted a new application with a revised Wind Farm design, with the revised offshore transmission licence still providing an option of four export corridors from the wind farm boundary, but only allowing for up to two export cables.

3 ICOL subsequently submitted the 2018 Application with a revised design that would allow the development of a project that could utilise progressions in technology since the 2014 consent. Section 36[2] and Marine Licence Consents for the revised design,), were granted by Scottish Ministers in 2019.

4 In 2019 a revised[3] Marine Licence (06782/19/0) (dated 17 June 2019) was granted for the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI) connecting the landfall location, near Cockenzie, East Lothian, and the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm which is located approximately 15 - 22 km off the Angus coastline, to the east of the Firth of Tay. A varied Marine Licence (MS-00010314) (dated 22 August 2023) was granted to allow for changes to temporary and permanent deposit quantities and revision of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor Coordinates to include the intended Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) location.

5 Following further site investigations and detailed engineering design for the installation of the Offshore Export Cables, sections of the existing sea defence wall at Cockenzie were identified as needing to be temporarily removed and then reinstated on completion of the cable installation. In addition, an existing East Lothian Council (ELC) outfall pipe needed to be diverted to facilitate the installation of the Offshore Export Cables. These proposed works together comprise the 'Additional Landfall Works' and will occur within the 'Additional Landfall Works Area' (see Figure 1.2).

6 A Screening Report was submitted to MD-LOT under the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) ("the EIA Regulations) for the Additional Landfall Works and a Screening Opinion was made by Scottish Ministers on 24 March 2023. This concluded that the Scottish Ministers were of the view that the works proposed were not an EIA project under the 2017 Marine Works Regulations, therefore, an EIA was not required to be carried out in respect of this Proposed Variation.

7 A Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Schedule (doc ref: ICO2-INT-EC-OFL-010-INC-FRM-002) has been prepared in accordance with Section 24 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Regulation 8 of the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. This PAC Report accompanies the PAC Schedule and provides supplementary information. The application is submitted by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant').

8 As part of the marine licensing process, ICOL has undertaken engagement with the public and all interested stakeholders. The PAC Schedule and this Report demonstrates how all views have been considered and influenced this application.

[2] Since the consent for the revised design was received, ICOL has successfully sought two variations to the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm Section 36 Consent and Marine Licence 06781/19/0. A separate variation application for these consents, to optimise wind farm efficiency and enable utilisation of the best available technological solution, was submitted to Marine Scotland Licensing and Operations Team (MS-LOT) and was granted consent in June 2023.

[3] In 2018, ICOL submitted a new application with a revised Wind Farm design, with the revised offshore transmission licence providing an option of four export corridors from the wind farm boundary, but only allowing for up to two export cables.

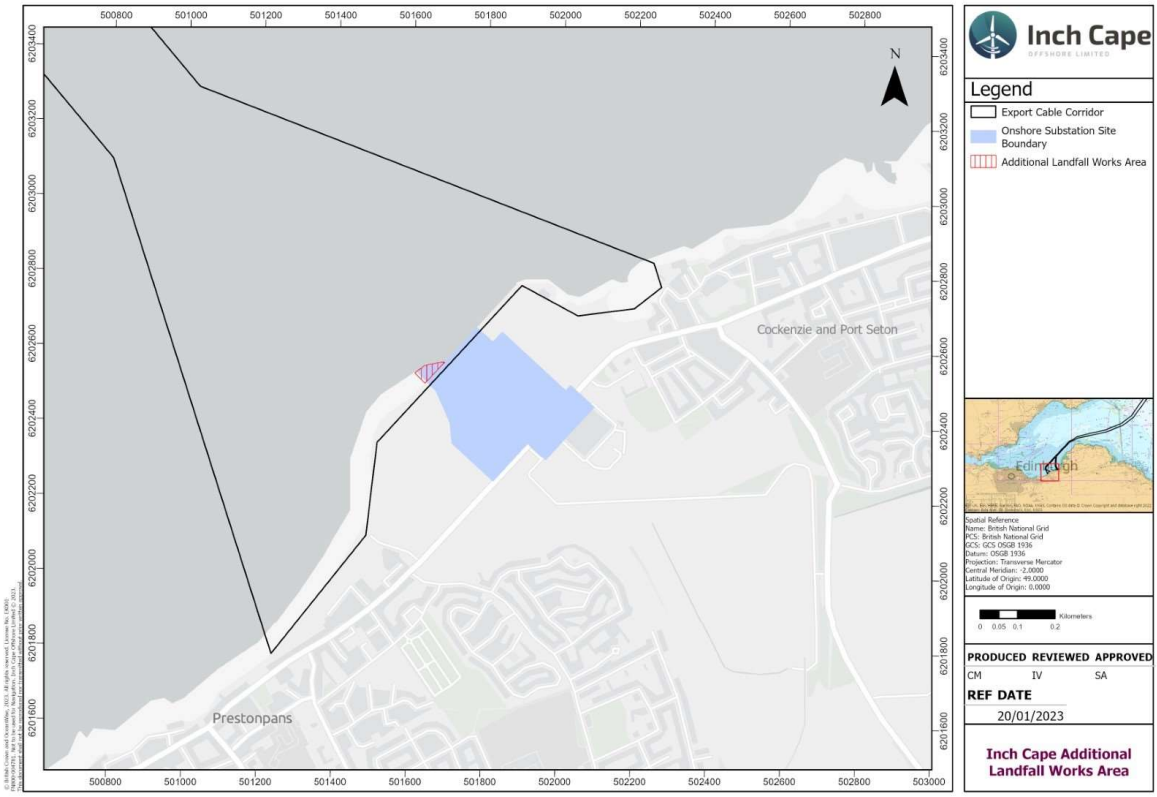

Figure 1.2: Additional Landfall Works Area

9 A Screening Request was submitted to MD-LOT under the 2017 Marine Works EIA Regulations for the Additional Landfall Works and a Screening Opinion was made by Scottish Ministers on 24 March 2023. This concluded that the Scottish Ministers were of the view that the works proposed were not an EIA project under the 2017 Marine Works Regulations, therefore, an EIA was not required to be carried out in respect of this Proposed Variation.

10 This Statement of Community Consultation has been prepared to accompany the PAC Report which forms part of an application for a proposed licensable activity in accordance with Section 24 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013.The application is submitted by Inch Cape Offshore Wind Limited (ICOL) (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant').

11 As part of the marine licensing process, ICOL has undertaken engagement with the general public and all interested stakeholders. This report demonstrates how all views have been considered and influenced this application.

1.2 Purpose of this document

12 In addition to the PAC Report required by Marine Scotland, this document outlines the additional community consultation activity undertaken by ICOL.

2 Pre-Application Consultation Notice

13 Initial notification of the proposed consultation was submitted to Marine Scotland on 30 January 2023 and a Pre-Application Consultation Date was set for 6 April 2023, 6 weeks after the date of formal advertisement in the local newspaper (23 February 2023).

14 In addition to the formal PAC event, ICOL proposed to undertake a number of additional consultation activities.

15 Below, ICOL has outlined the communication tools used to engage with the public in the local community regarding the Application for Additional Landfall Works and the nature of the comments received.

3 Consultation Format

16 There exists a range of guidance and good practice set out by planning authorities relating to PAC. The aim of this guidance is to make sure that communities are made aware of, and have an opportunity to comment on, these types of development proposals before a formal application is made. This allows community views to be reflected during the process and gives the Applicant the opportunity to incorporate them into the proposals where possible before making a formal application.

17 Guidance outlines consultation good practice and includes activities such as:

- Community Council (CC) consultation;
- Advertising virtual and public events;
- Public events; and
- Virtual consultation.

4 Consultation Activity

18 Consultation activity to date has included:

- Pre-application discussion of consultation activity with CCs;
- Updates to the dedicated project website www.inchcapewind.com including the addition of an online consultation page for the duration of the consultation period (4 – 26 April 2023);
- A dedicated email address for any queries;
- ICOL attendance at the Prestonpans CC meeting on 28 March 2023, providing a general update on the project, including the Additional Landfall Works and reminder of the upcoming consultation events;
- Community Open Day held by ICOL in Port Seton on 4 April 2023. The Community Open Day provided an opportunity for local residents to learn about the Additional Landfall Works and discuss any queries.
- ICOL attendance at the Cockenzie and Port Seton CC meeting on 4 March 2023, providing a general update on the project, including the Additional Landfall Works; and
- PAC event held on 6 April 2023 in Prestonpans.

4.1 CC Consultation

19 Prior to the submission of the initial notification of PAC, ICOL contacted both Prestonpans CC, and Cockenzie and Port Seton CC to gauge opinion on the proposed consultation activity approach. Both agreed dates and locations for community consultation/PAC.

20 In addition, ICOL attended both Prestonpans CC and Cockenzie and Port Seton CC meetings to provide a general project update, including the proposed Additional Landfall Works.

21 In addition to specific dialogue relating to the Additional Landfall Works PAC process, ICOL took the opportunity to continue to keep the CCs appraised of wider detailed design work associated with the Project, which had previously been discussed with the CCs. These issues related to the design and construction of the substation and cable lay approach, and anticipated timelines for the progression of detailed applications. These are key areas of interest for the local community and ICOL confirmed that further information on these separate matters would be brought to the CCs for discussion as and when they were available.

4.2 Advertising

22 A formal statutory notice relating to the first PAC event was placed in the East Lothian Courier on Thursday 23rd February giving details of the consultation and feedback mechanisms.

23 A separate advert was designed and sent to both CCs to be used on their respective social media sites, as well as placed in the East Lothian Courier a week before the wider consultation event took place:

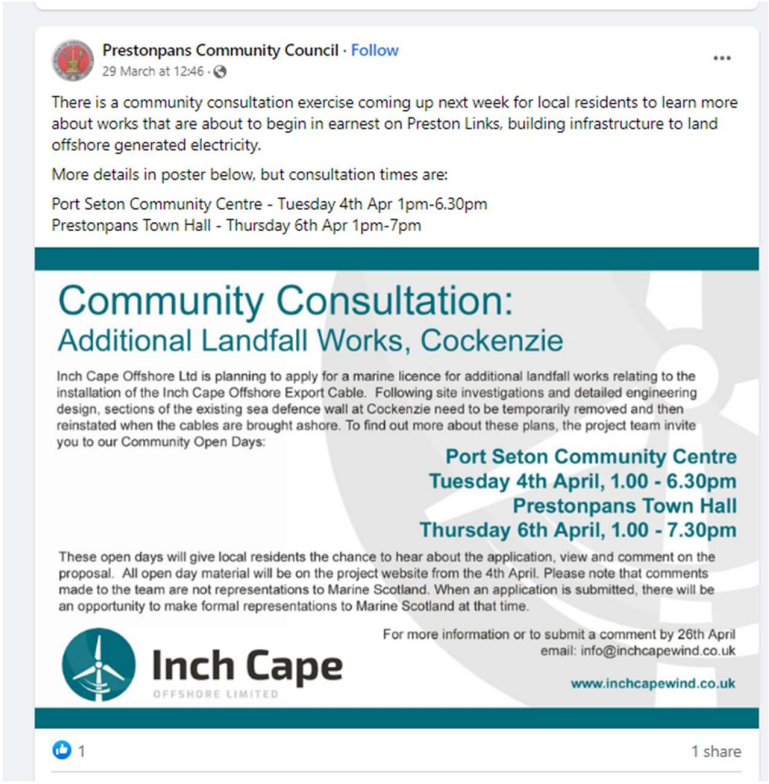

Figure 4.1: Community Open Day/PAC Event advert

4.3 Media Coverage:

24 In addition to the advertisement placed in the East Lothian Courier and on the Prestonpans CC's Facebook page, Cockenzie and Port Seton CC posted the following on their social media page:

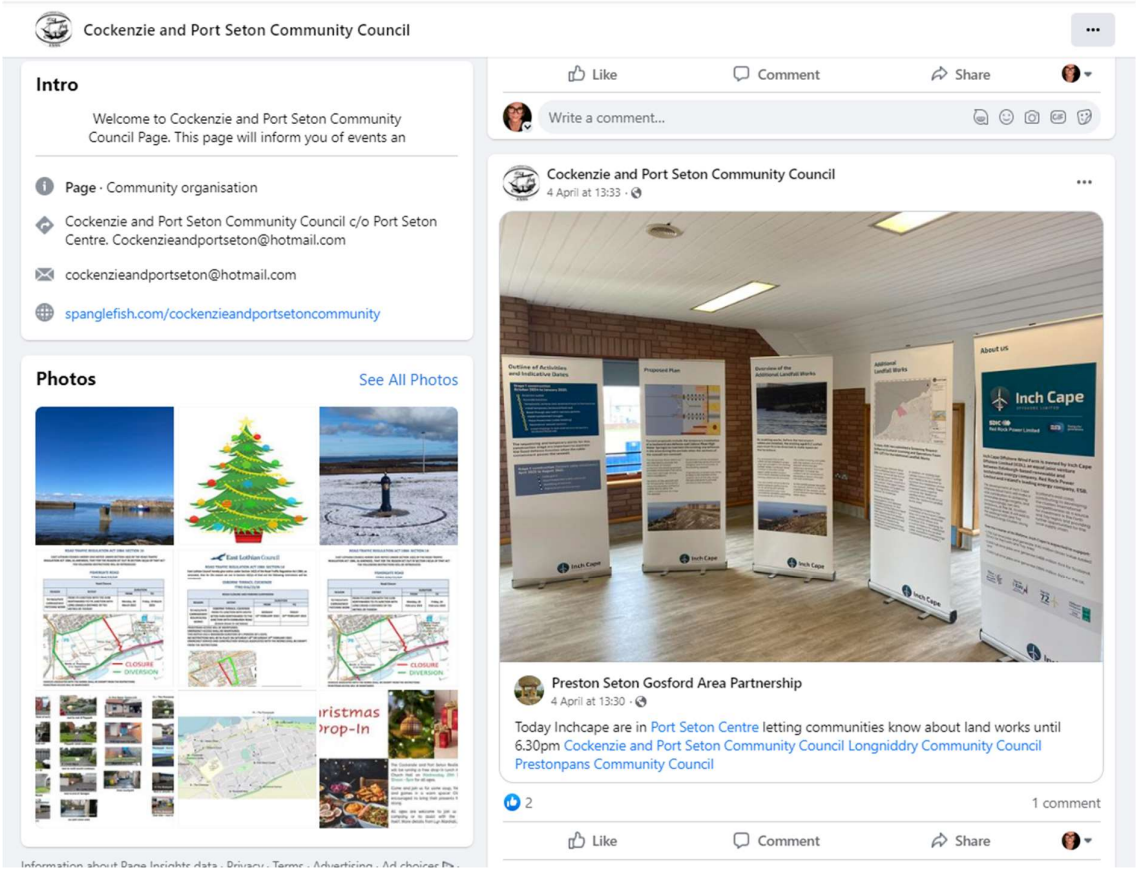

Figure 4.2: Social Media coverage – Cockenzie and Port Seton CC page

4.4 Project Website:

25 A dedicated page was created on the project website and signposted in various locations around the site (home page, news page, about page) which can be seen below:

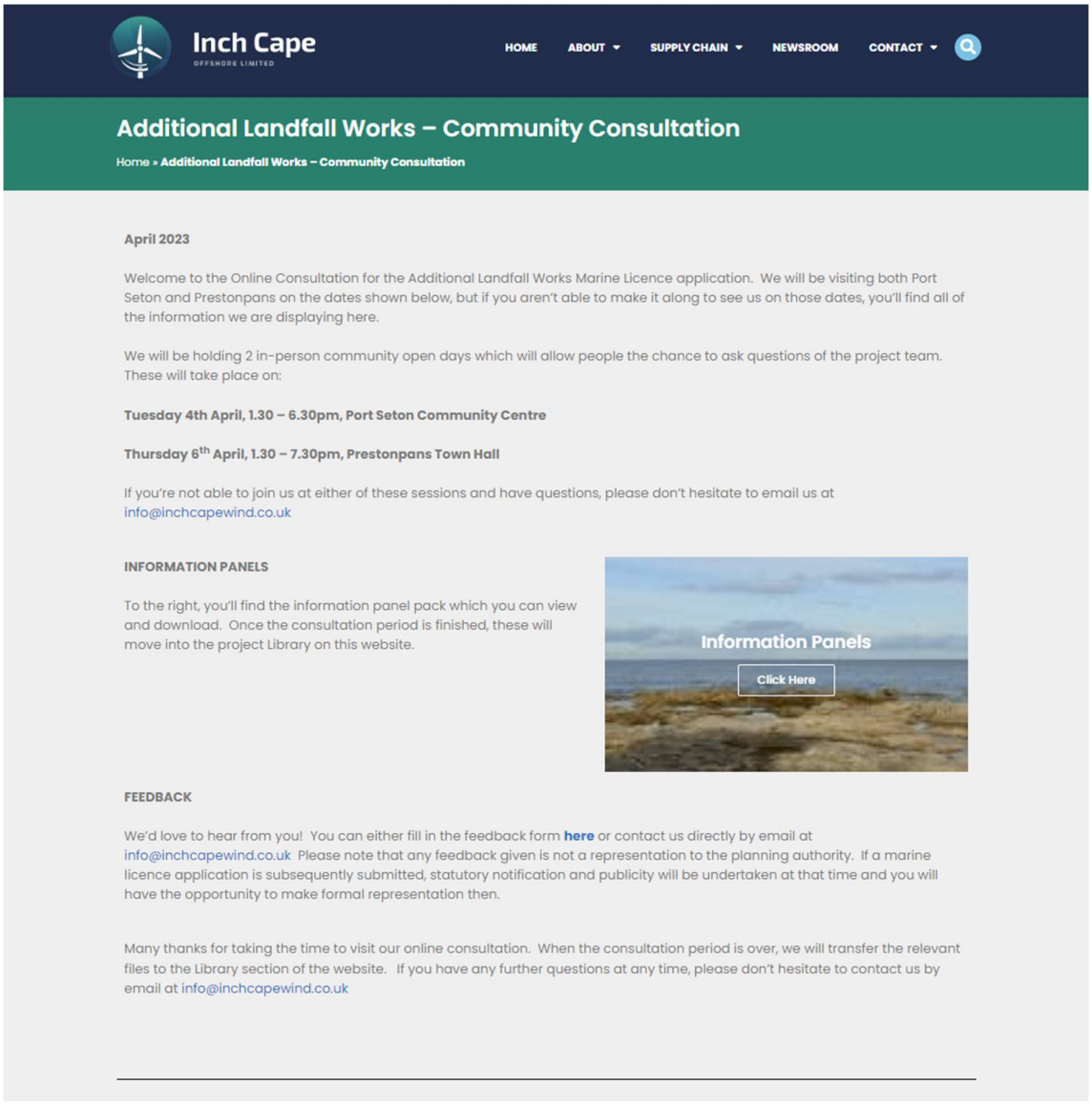

Figure 4.3: Dedicated online consultation page on www.inchcapewind.com

26 The webpage provided:

- Introduction to the consultation;
- Information panels;
- Link to feedback form; and
- Details of a dedicated email address.

5 Community Open Day

27 The Community Open Day, held on Tuesday 4th April 2023, attracted 9 visitors in total. The majority of these visitors were interested in discussing wider aspects of the project in relation to both offshore and the onshore works at the Cockenzie site, including:

a) Marine mammal impacts
b) Electro-Magnetic Field impacts;
c) Traffic management plans;
d) Community benefit;
e) Site security; and
f) Noise.

6 Engagement response

28 No feedback forms were completed either on the day of the Community Open Day, subsequently via the website or returned by post.

29 No emails regarding the consultation were received.

7 Summary of Consultation

30 In summary, the additional consultation undertaken around the Additional Landfall Works generated very little interest and no feedback. Given that the Project is at a fairly advanced stage, and the community has been consulted frequently, this is not an unexpected outcome.

8 Future Consultation

31 ICOL is committed to the continued involvement of and consultation with the local community and other stakeholders throughout the wider development process including future engagement around detailed design.

8.1 Next Steps – Pre and Post Submission

32 Even though the pre-application consultation has been completed, this does not mean that the consultation will end. ICOL is committed to further consultation during the determination period, ensuring that local residents and stakeholders continue to be involved in the process and are kept informed of the Project's progress.

8.2 Stakeholder/Interest group briefings

33 ICOL will continue to attend local CC meetings in order to provide continuity throughout the wider development process.

8.3 Media relations

34 Media relations activity will be ongoing. Once the Additional Landfall Works application has been submitted, a news item detailing the submitted proposal and further consultation avenues will be posted on the project website news page. ICOL will respond to media enquiries and requests for information throughout the determination time period.

8.4 Ongoing response to queries

35 ICOL will continue to respond to queries that are received via the various consultation channels i.e. email and website.